

D. Michaelis

por bte d'annuitie enus bn vicar de T. &
celles & toutz ces droies predecessours de
ont eue seules del dit annuitie cōe en droyt
des traūz le pscript & trouue fuit oue le p
fuit aderen, & labbe fue seire fac. en
le ed successor dit q labbe & ses pdecessours
il est vicar, & ten? En pper bte cōe person
sgt, de temps dont memoire ne court, & q
ont clame le dit annuitie cōe pson de temps
pdecessours fueront seules del dit annuitie
ac. en m l man cōe il ad all, & issint le dit re:
25. ¶ Choke, il seble q le plee nest my bon,
est q il fust seile come pson, mes aues dit
le ple nē foyss merent traūz de c q il fust
successor aū, eo q il puit aū attaint del pri
er en matē collateral, cōe adire q labbe p
ut le dēt q il eū en lannuitie deuāt le recoūe
cess. auient en lannuitie sur condic &c. &
58 ac. Casur ieo scay bñ ion bn abbe & ses
tiel iour ac. Qiz beigne et lyont le Quare
it si lacē foyss pū labbe et il conuē
pōe pōe acē pōe foyss acē, & conuē
pōe pōe acē pōe foyss acē, & conuē

Clement (5)

THE

6. 31. h. 42.

PETIE SCHOLE

WITH AN ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHIE, wherein by rules lately prescribed is taught a method to enable both a childe to read perfectly within one moneth, & also the vnperfect to write English aright.

Hereto are newly added 1. verse necessary precepts & patterns of writing the Secretary & Romaine hands, 2. to number by letters, and figures. 3. to cast accomptes, &c.

Proverbs. 22.

Teach a childe in the trade of his way and when he is old he shall not depart from it.



Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrollier dwelling in the black-fryers

1587.

THE
PETE SCHOLE
WITH AN ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPH
Affatur suum Auctor opus-
culum.

Vade, liber, dimitte metum: si sibilat ore.
Zoilus, at rudium pergere cogat amor.
Heu nescis Momo linguam præcidere ferro.
Nec iuuat: hæc Domini concidet ense sui.
Si quibus ingratus venias, quòd gràmata ne-
Dic, patet exiguis gloria: vade liber. (Ætas:



To the courteous Reader.



A I V S Lucilius, as 2. de Orat.

Cicero reporteth, was wont to saye, that he woulde the thinges he wrote shoulde be reade neither of the worst learned, nor of the best. For that the one sorte could not understand him, the other haply might see more then he of him selfe. Verily, I haue not that double care of Lucilius, because this my rude Chaos, & matter of small moment I haue attempted only in the behalfe of the vnlearned: yet is my feare on th' other parte, by so much the more exceeding his, by how much the lesse, both for matter & maner our writings, by coniecture, may be compared. But howsoeuer I am lesse carefull herein of my selfe, it is well if I haue to abide the scite and censure onely of the learned, who haue iudgement, and therefore can: And reason, and therefore will equally accept, and accor-

The auctor writeth for the instruction of the ignorant.

dinglye allow whatsoeuer shall eyther
taste of the one , or tend to the other.

Causes mo-
uing him to
write.

The causes that haue induced me here-
unto , are partly concerning children,
partely also touchinge diuerse other.

Children (as we see) almost euerie
where are first taught either in priuate
by men or women altogether rude ,
and utterly ignoraunt of the due com-
posing and iust spelling of wordes : or
else in common schooles most com-
monlie by boyes , verie seeldome or ne-
uer by anie of sufficient skill , howsoe-
uer yet right spelling is but the least
parte, or rather no part counted of lear-
ning . So that of all other little children

Children
haue com-
monly igno-
rant teachers.

Ill spelling
causeth ill
writing.

chaunce into the worst handes : which
thing also the pitiefull euente thereof
sheweth ouer well . For how fewe be
there vnder the age of seauen or eight
yeares , that are towardly abled , and
praysable furnished for reading ? And
as manie there be aboue those yeares,
that can neither readilie spell nor right-
ly write euen the common wordes of
our Englishe . The cause hereof (what
it see-

TO THE READER

5

it seemeth to others, I cannot tell) to me surely appeareth to be either untowardnesse in the scholler, or ignorance in the teacher, or negligence in both. To the ende therefore I might amende the one, and helpe the other, I haue prescribed such a waie, as being practized, will be no lesse profitable for such a scholler, then very necessarie for such a teacher. But if onelie these Teacheres, and those Schollers receiue the benefite hereof, I haue then indeede my desire, yet not so farre as I wishe: for as I couet an ende to all ignorant teaching, so I wish that such as haue erste bene so taught, and neuer bettered by longer continuance, might now at the length (counting no time too late), helpe that by rule of due shelling, which tofore they could neuer cope & compassse in writing, I meane to write true English. The want whereof in wise men hath bene willingly confessed. I haue often seene the lacke, and heard it lamented. The speedie helpe whereof will so easilie be had by

He meaneth now not yōg schollers, but old truants.

This forme of spelling will quickly restore right writing.

6 TO THE READER.

diligent reading ouer these few rules,
allmaking for that purpose, as the Rea-
der, I trowe, shall no lesse nome mar-
uaile at his sodaine chaunge, with skill
to occupie his penne: then before he found
lacke of the vse thereof, because he could
not spell. These reasons I nothing doubt
will satisfie the reasonable, howfoe er
some other perchaunce will altogether
dislike hereof, whose reason of misti-
king that Distich of Martiall (if hap-
pelye I can now repeate it) may very fit-
tie declare.

Martiall.

Non amo te, So sibi, nec possum di-
cere quare:

Hoc scio, quod possum dicere, non
amo te,

Thus englished.

I like thee not, So sibi: nor can I
tell thee why:

This wot I wel, that cā I tel, I like
the not, not I.

If yet any a little better minded shall
thinke that I am ouer curious in this
behalf, and therefore say of me, (as
one sometime said of the Orator, not-
with-

withstanding he neuer gaue commendation of his friends without cause) that I doe Arcem facere ex cloaca. I

Pro.Cm
Plan.

Make a goodly castell of an ugly cha-
nel. They (if any such be) shall giue me
pardon, I am not of their opinion, Nec
me laboriste grauabit. Now a word
or two with the english teacher, such one
I meane as hath cause to prone, and
will to practise & that he may this waye
profit. Then I would aduise to vse dis-
cretion in acquainting the childe either
with al, or some of these rules of spelling,
as he is of yeares and capacitie.

English tea-
cher.

Though he be but foure yeares of
age, yet at the least let him learne to
discerne the vowels from the consonants,
and with all, in spelling, to obserue the
rule of leauing the consonant comming
before a vowel. Also let him call the
Diphthonges ou, and ea, as is appointed,
when they fall in his lesson. The rest, for
so young children I leaue to thine ene
iudgement, doubtlesse vsing the order
here prescribed, thou shalt in very shorte
time bring the childe to a perfect rea-

The first
rule.

2 TO THE READER,

ding. And that not only with his lesse paynes, and thymore commendation: but also for the child his farre greater profite, and speedier furthering to higher studies. But whether he shall proceed any further, or that he discontinue, what commodity he shall reape by this maies teaching, it shall neuer repent him to prone.

This (Gentle Reader) was that I would say, which I nothing doubt, thou wilt friendly ascribe, and repose in good parte: and in perswasion thereof I commend thee to the grace of God. Farewell.
21. of Iuly. 1576.

F. CLEMENT.

9
To the litle Children.

Come, litle childe, let toyes alone,
and trifles in the streete:
Come, get thee to the parish Clarke.
H'is made a Teacher meete.
Frequent ye now the Taylers shop,
and ecke the Weauers lombe:
Ther's neither these, but can with skill
Them teach that rhither come.
The Semstresse she (a Mistresse now)
hath lore as much to reade,
As erst she had in many yeares
compast by silke and threede.
I can not all by name rehearse,
For many moe you see:
Come make your choyce, let toies a-
and trifles: Learne A, B. { lone,



To the Child

Compliments of the day
and wishes of the heart
Come, get thee to the garden
His name is Teacher meet
Frequent ye now the Taylor's shop
and take the Weaver's loom
Then's teacher's name
I am teacher's name
The Scholar's name (Mistake now)
I have long as much to read
As thou hast had in many years
Compass by the clock of time
I can not tell by name of years
For many more years
Come make your choice, let us
and wishes: Let us A.B. (long)





Word is an absolute & Word.
perfect voice, whereby
some thing is ment and
signified. Wordes some
are of one syllable, as :

God, Man : Some of moe, as : good-
nesse, to-ward-nes.

A syllable is the pronouncing of one Syllabe.
letter, or moe, with one breath, thus :
I-ma-gine.

A letter is an element, or simple Letter.
voice apt to expresse a word, either one
by it selfe vttered or moe ioined toge-
ther, as : I see the Sunne.

The letters are.

A.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.r.s.t.u.
w.x.y.z.&c.

Letters are either vowels, or con-
sonants.

A vowel is a letter, which giueth Vowel.
a perfect & full sound of himselfe : And
of them there be five : a.e.i.(or y.) o.u.
It giueth, I saye, a perfect and full
sound, not onely so, that it standeth
many tymes so, a syllabe by it selfe
alone :

alone: as in these: A-dam, E-oah, I-mage, y-nough, o-pen, v-ti-li-rie: but also because without some of these the consonants giue no sound, as in this worde fa-ther-ly, from which take away the vowels a, e, y, so shall it be left mute, and signifie nothing: f-thr-l.

Consonant. A consonant is a letter, which soundeth with a vowell, else it can giue no sound, as is said in the vowell.

Of vowels iustly coupled, are made **Diphthongues.**

Diphthōgue A Diphthongue is a mixt sound of two vowels concurrent in one syllabe. Wherof the English Reader hath chiefly seuen: au, ai, ea, ei, (or ey) eu, oi, ou, as: fraude, faile, steale, their, (or their) beauty, foile, house.

Of Spelling Syllabes.

In. Et. the childe learne the vowels perfectly without the booke, so that he can readily rehearse them in this manner.

The

OF SPELLING.

The vowels be, a, e, i, o, u, y.

Let him know that without one or more of these, no word or syllable can be spelled: for no syllable can give any sound without a vowel, as is said.

Let him also learne the power and sound of c, before the same vowels, as: ca, ce, ci, co, cu, which give these diverse sounds: ka, se, si, ko, ku.

Beware he misound not these vowels after cl, or gl, for commonly they pronounce amisse cla, cle, cli, clo, clu, as if it were tla, tle, tly, tlo, tlu. where cl. should sound as kl.

In like manner also they miscall gla, gle, gli, glo, glu, as if it were dla, dle, dly, dlo, dlu, which if they doe, must be corrected.

For ing, ending a word, let him not pronounce in, leaving out the g, as: speakin, for speaking.

Looke also that he pronounce the w, before r, as: wrath, wringer, the wrangler, and not, rath, ringeth, the rangler.

Teach the childe, in spelling his syllables

Conso.be-
fore a vowel

The first
rule of spel-
ling.

syllables, to leane the consonant, that
commeth before a vowel, to the syl-
labe following, exāple: in this word,
manifest, Let him spell, for the first
syllabe m and a onely, for he may not
take n vnto them, because, i, the vowel
followeth: to the second syllabe he
must take but n and i, for shath o, the
vowel next after him: To the third
syllabe he must take the foure letters
that remaine, f, o, l, and d. In this order
then let him spell it, saying: m, a, ma:
n, i, ni: f, o, l, d, fold, manifest. And like
wise of all other words. An other ex-
ample, to spell this word imagine, he
must take for the first syllabe, but on-
ly the vowel, i, saying i, by it selfe, be-
cause m, hath a, the vowel, after it.
For the second syllabe he hath m, and
a: for g, he may not take to them, be-
cause i, the vowel followeth: there-
fore to the third syllabe he must take
the three letters, which remaine, g, i,
and n. Then he can now spell it thus:
i, by it selfe, m, a, ma, ima: g, i, n, gin, ima-
gin. Likewise doe with other, as: re-
lea-sed,

lea-fed, re-cci-ued, almightie, grie-
uous. This rule seldom faileth, but in
wordes compound, as: ab-use, ac-
know-ledge, vp-apt, vp-on.

Let him pronounce these: two diph-
thongues, ea, and ou, according to their sound (whensoeuer they happen in
his lesson) with one breath, giuing, ea,
his owne sound, as in this word, yea
for example: if you would spell this
word yea, let him make of it but as if
were two letters, saying: y, ea, yea: h,
ea, hea, ven: hea-ven. ea by it selfe, f,
y, fy: ea-fy. Likewise vse ou, as: to
spell, thou, let him say, t, h, ou, thou, as
if there were but three letters: t, h, ou,
thou, f, a, n, d, sand: thou-sand. But a
vowell after, u, breaketh our order, as
moue, mo-ued: for i, and u, when they
haue a vowell after them, are com-
monly consonants, and therefore do be-
gin the syllable with the vowell fol-
lowing them, as: re-ioyce, tra-uell.

E, o, es, ending a word, are commonly taken with the syllable before them
as: neigh-bour, neigh-bours. Except
after

after, l, as : trou-ble : trou-bles, which syllables, ble, and bles, learne the child to sound, as we vse to pronounce them.

Ti, before on, soundeth ci, as : motion, addition.

ti on.
h.

The consonant before h, is usually spelled with the bowell following, as : fa-ther.

title.

When there chanceth a title ouer a bowell, it standeth either for y, m, or n, therfore teach the child to call it title for m, if it stand for m, or title for n, if it be set for n, as fro, let the child say, f, r, o, title for m, from : for when; let him say, w, h, e, title for n, when, and so in others.

y
y
w
w
&c.

When y, commeth with e, or r, as boue it, let the child vse to say for y, y, aboue e, the : for y, y, aboue r, that : for w, double w, aboue e, which : for w, double w, aboue r, with. Let him call e, and.

For eo, let him pronounce e, as : peo-ple, peple.

If perchance the child, putting al y letters of a syllabe together, cannot rightly

rightly pronounce the same syllabe, as it is spelled: then teach him to prove it, by taking the consonants, going before the vowel, and the vowel together, and so tell what that spelleth: then let him repeat the same letters againe with the other following, & so give the sounde of the syllabe, as for example, to prove this syllabe through, let him say, t, h, r, ou, & then tell what that spelleth, after let him say, t, h, r, ou, gh, and so give the word.

But if two or three consonants follow the vowel, then let him prove the syllabe by one of them after an other, as, this syllabe scornd, let him say s, c, o, sco: s, c, o, r: scor: s, c, o, r, n, scorn: s, c, o, r, n, d, scornd. Thus teach him to helpe him selfe in all other.

¶ Of syllabing and writing wordes.

If there fall a doubt of spelling any word to the writer, let him devide it

The second rule of spelling.

into syllabes. That done, he shall be
ry easily perceiue what to write. Ex-
ample: this word, cōmunication, hath
six syllabes, which beynge thus distinct-
ly deuided.

Com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on, write it so
orderly syllabe after syllabe. Likewise
do with all other words, which would
otherwise trouble you.

In deede it is necessary for him that
should write truely, to know at y least
rightly to pronounce his word, and to
giue to euery syllabe his iust soude ac-
cordyng to the vowell therof. Exāple,
if I would write this worde miracle,
full vntowardly should I deuide it in-
to his due syllabes, except I knewe
whether to say, ma-re-cle, or me-ra-
cle, or neither of both. The hardest
thing therfore consisteth in finding the
vowel, which sometime being rightly
pronounced, doth neuerthelesse escape
the hands of the writer: but to auoyde
that incontinence (if in any syllabe
he be ignoraunt of the vowell) let him
put, a, in the steede thereof, reseruyng
Still

All the same consonantes, and so sound
 that syllabe, through the five vowels.
 For example, brush shalbe the syllabe,
 to know what the vowel is, put a, in
 his place, the is the syllabe brush, thus
 let him go forward with y other vowe-
 els, bresh, brish, brosh, brush. Will he
 haue the syllabe and vowel he seeketh
 for, which is the vowel u, & thus of all
 other. An other helpe is there, when an
 hard syllabe (his vowel being knowen) The third rule of spel-
ling.
 is had, and cannot be spelled. Example,
 if I doubt howe to spell this syllabe
 throng, I wil deuide it into two parts,
 Thus: thro-ong, then I will assay to
 spell, thro, the first part, which I can
 with these letters, t, h, r, o. Now remai-
 neth the other part, which is, ong, and
 that also I can easily make with these
 letters, o, n, g, the put I both y partes
 together, as they were before, and so
 I finde that this hard syllabe is thus
 readily spelled, t, h, r, o, n, g. This rule
 euē with little practise will sufficient-
 ly instruct for the perfect spelling of a-
 ny word or syllabe.

Note here a feiw woordes that be otherwise spelled then pronounced, as: combe, debt, doubt, guest, guile, lambe, loombe, negligence, plague, psalme, signe, subtile, tongue, to buy, to builde, to magnifie, to signifie, to asigne, &c.

These must be written with ph, ph. Phillip, phisition, phisick, philosophy, philosopher, phantasie, phrase, physiognomie, prophet, prophetic.

When any of these niene: a, i, c, o, or, ors, um, un, us, seeme by sounde to end a word, adde vnto them severally as followeth.

a	{	taketh after him.	ic, or y, as: daie, day,
i			e, as: lowlie:
c			K, as: lack. But if the vowel haue a long sound, let not c, be written, as: lake.
o			w, as: bow for ow. Except common wordes of one syllabe: go, so, do, so, no, mo, to, lo,

or	must be written,	our, as: honour, ex-
ors		cept abhorre, nor, for,
um		therefore.
un		ours, as: succours.
us		om, as: come, some.
		on, as: begon, except
		the planet sunne.
		ous, as: greuous, ex-
		cept us.

And because, c, before e, hath the very like sound y, giueth, as wel almost at y end of a word, as in y beginning & midst; I haue therfore set downe y most vsuall words hauing c in y first & secōd syllabe, & giue rules to discerne y other

c beginning the	first syl-	to cease, to celebrare, ce-
	labe.	lestiall, censure, cere-
		monie, certaine, cer-
		tainetie, celeritie.
second	syllabe.	to discerne, to deceiue, ce.
		to perceiue, recorde, cō-
		ceale, accept, except, ex-
		cell, proceede, excell, as-
		cēd, descend, cōcerning,
		deceit, decelt, decent, in-
		nocent, licence, parcell.

Rules teaching to discern betwixt
wordes ending in f-e, & c-c, as: devise
service, write:

f after { au: cause.
ca: cease, except, peace.
o: chose.
or: horse, except, force.
ou: house.

c after { a: grace, except case, base.
an: remembrance.
en: as: silence, except incense, ex-
pense, recompense, defense, offense.
i: as: office: except i, or w. be-
fore i, as thrise, wise, also deli-
pse, disguise, exercise, surmise
in: since.
oi: voyce.
on: once.

Words spelled w c, before i, or y, in the
first syl. scitie, citizes, civility, circle,
labe. cypher.

mid syl. { cōsciēce, felicity, capacity, sus-
ficiēt, anciēt, especiall, suspi-
cion, read-i-on, gracious, vi-
cious, pernicious, to crucifie,
mercy

last syl & all after an, clemencie, & all
 labe. after en, policie, efficacie, de-
 cide, exercise, precise sollicite.

All wordes for þ most part endyng i-on.
 in these two sortundes si-on hauing c,
 p, or a vowell befoze si, must haue si
 witten with the letter c, as: correctiō,
 subscriptiō, mutation. But the vowells
 deceiue often as: visiō, diuision, proui-
 sion, conclusion, delusion, occasion, per-
 suasion, trauasion, infusion, confusion.
 When s commeth befoze si, let s, also
 spell si, as: commission, compassion.

c, is vsually witten at the end al. c.
 most of euery word: yet if the vowell
 should giue a short sound it may not
 be added, as: hat, on, mad, but if the
 vowell should be long the leaue it not
 out, as: hate, one, made.

The two consonants end the word,
 it is all one whether it be witten or
 left out, as: madde, mad, except double
 ll, as, all, sinnefull.

In wordes where þ double ij, seeme to ij.
 part syllables: þ is, where i, endeth one

syllabe, & beginneth the next of the same word, there for the first i, write y, as: saying, lying.

th' When, the, commeth to be written before a worde beginning with a vowel, you may write th, and in stead of e, make as it were a lunule, or halfe moone toward the upper end of your h, in this maner h' th' elder, which you may ioyne to the word following, as: th' elder, th' other.

my, thy, no, & the vowel, a, set alone, n. take n, vnto the before a word beginning with a vowel, or h, as mine vncle, thine aunt, none other, an hypocrite.

q. q, will ever haue u, after him with an other vowel or diphthongue, as: quarell, quaille.

Write not, s, next after, x, in one word: but leaue it out, as: execution, not exsecution.

Distinction
of sentences.

Here would I write some thyng of the distinction and pointing of sentences, by the obseruation whereof the breath is relieved, the meaning conceiued, the eye directed, the eare delighted, and

and all the senses satisfied.

The points, or pauses are namely six: The points of distinction
the underpause, the middle pause, the full, or perfect pause, interclusion, in-
terrogation, admiration.

The underpause is a point of the comma, the
shortest rest in reading, so bearing the
voyle at the stay of silence, that y^e sen-
tence may appeare to remaine unfini-
shed, it is signified with this note, the
uer part touchyng the line thus, and
commonly put before the relative,
which, who, that, whom, to whom, also
before and after a vocative case, as in
the translation.

The middle pause is a longer rest, Media distia-
holding forth the voyle likewise at the cio.
pause of silence in expectation of as
much more to be spoken, as is already
rehearsed, it is pointed wth the nether
point set in the line thus: and usually
put before these wordes: for, but, yet;
then, so, even so, as in the translation.

The perfect pause, or full point is
set down in the line immediatly after
the last word, when the sentence is full

The points
of distinc-
six.

comma,

Qua Orator

nos recte

sa & membra

dicimus.

Cic. in oratore,

sub. finem.

Media distia-

cio.

Plena com-

prehensio.

Circumscrip-

tio Gra.

*sum ambitum,
circum-
scripti-
onem, aut cō-
sinnationem,
aut circum-
scriptiōe di-
cimus ibid.*

A capitall
after a full
point.

ly & perfectly finished. The note ther-
of is thus signed . as hath the end of
the translation.

And here by the way know that af-
ter such a full point, a capitall or great
letter must begyn the sentēce follow-
ing.

Here must you know also that eue-
ry speech, or sentence hath not in it an
underpause, neither if it haue one, or
mo (for a sentence may happely haue
two, or thre, or mo underpauces aswel
after, as befoze the middle pause)
is it therfoze alway necessary to make
the middle pause: but that rest is then
and there vled, when and where the
sentence being wholly continued may
seeme best, and accoꝝdyng to the mat-
ter, to be diuided in the halfe, not by
number of wordes, but by weight of
iudgement, as you see it done in the
translation.

Parenthesis.

Interclusion is a payze of crooked
lines compassyng in, at ech end, some
shoꝝt speech, inserted in the sentēce as
touched by the way, which being omit-

ted

ted or remoued, the sense yet abideth all one, and is not thereby dismembred. The crookes are marked thus () as in the translation.

Interrogation, and admiratiō are ech absolute, entire and perfect sentences of them selues, wherfore they haue both the full point in commō with the perfect pause, onely the point there aboue shewing the differēce: for the interrogation is signed thus ? as: liue not schollers the pleasantest life? The admiration in this wise! as Oh, how excellent a thing is learning in euery estate!

Interrogatio
Admiratio.

The pointes in translating of Latine into Englishe must in such maner, as you finde them in your authoꝝ, be then set downe in your translation, whe you passe ouer any point in your Latine, hauing translated euery word commyng befoze the same, els not, as here appeareth.

Howe to
point trans-
lation.

Old Cicero
the father to
yong Cicero
his sonne,
studēt in A-
thens, the
most famous
vniuersitie of
Grecc.

Quāquā te, Marce fili, amum iā au-
dientem Gratippum, idq, Athenis,

abundare oportet praeceptis, institutisque
philosophie, propter summam & doctoris
auctoritatem, & urbis, quarum alter re
scientia augere potest, altera exemplis
tamen ut ipse ad meam utilitatem sem-
per cum Graecis Latina confutari (neque
id in Philosophia solum, sed etiam in di-
cendi exercitatione feci) discipulis censeo
faciendum, ut par sis ut utriusque oratio-
nis facultate.

The translation.

The transl.

Albeit, Iohn Marke, thou must
needs, being Cratippus his Audi-
tour now a twelue moneth, and that at
Athens, abounde in the preceptes, and
institutions of philosophie, for the ex-
ceeding great opinio both of the tea-
cher, and the citie, whereof the one is
able to aduance thee in knowledge, the
other in examples: yet as I my selfe for
mine own vtilitie haue euer conferred
the Latine auctours with the Greeke
writers (neither haue I done it in phi-
losophie onely, but also in the practise
of

OF SPELLING.

of pleading) I deeme the same thing meete to be done of thee, that thou mayst be like in the readinesse of both the tongues.

Diuide not a syllabe at any tyme, when you want space at the ende of a line to write forth the whole word: but, leauyng the syllabe perfect, adde vnto it this note of cōtinuation thus, A note of continuatiō. which sheweth part of the word to begin the line followyng. The example hereof you may see at the end of many lines in euery leafe.

When you have ouerpasted any word, or clause, which should haue ben witten, interline the same aboue the place, where it was omitted, & at the ende of the worde, where it ought to come in, make this direction \wedge from A marke of direction. y^e nether part of the line downward, which signifieth the interlined there to be receiued.

Also where you would by writyng report onely part of some thing to be mentioned, cutting of y^e rest for y^e cause How to breake of with &c.

Et cetera.

of hast and breuitie there immediatly
write these two characters &c, which
signifie, and so forward, referring the
reader to consider of the rest els where
mentioned, or to him selfe well
knowne. An example of this &c. fol-
loweth in the rule of proper names,
by whiche there is signified, that the
proper names of mountaines, foun-
taines, woodes, Forrestes, and of what
els soever, must begyn with a capi-
tall.

Videlicet.
Id est.

This forme of explication viz. or i.
signifieth to wit, or namely: and com-
meth ever before a clause of clearer
Declaration.

Where you will write but one letter
to signifie a name, or word: or where
the whole course of the syllables be not
set downe, there immediatly after the
letter, or word, so vnperfectly writte,
make a full point with your pen, as:
W. Conq. D. of Nor. for Williã Con-
querour Duke of Normandie.

Capital.

Make the beginning of your letter,
or whatsoever exercise you practice by
your

your pen, to a capitall or great letter.

Finally all proper names of men, Prop. names
countries, shieres, cities, towneſe &c.
muſt be wrytten the firſt letter with a
capitall, as: Robin Hood, Englaḡ, Ef-
ſex, London, Elyc.

To the petie Scholer.

When the excellent Muſician Ex Aliano.
Hippomachus ſaw one of his
ſchollers, though not all of the perfec-
teſt, yet highly commended of the vul-
gar multitude for his minſtrelle, he
tooke him a patte on the pate, with his
ſtaffe, and bad him ceaſe his magni-
fied melodie: ſaying that it argued ill
ſingring and errour, that he was ſo
laſt praiſed of the ignorant people.
This doubtleſſe was maſterly done.
and in melancholie ſayd of Hippoma-
chus. And who may take vpon him ſuch
Cenſorſhippe to controull I cannot
tell, but howe ſoener I haue ſome-
what feared my ſelfe to come euer
nere in ſimilitude with Hippomachus:

his scholler: yet because I haue escaped the pat of his staffe, I haue by the plause of the multitude concluded our symphonie, & concord of letters, which aswell for the profit, that it profereth, as the pleasure it implieth, ought better to delite them, then Hippomachus his harmonie.

A good pause after y^e publishing here of, I was entreated farther by some (wishing well the for warding & fraying vp of youth) y^e I would proceede to set downe in like order whatsoeuer els I should thinke conuenient to be taught in this Schoole. To their intreaties, for many causes, which are most what before ript vp to y^e reader, I was not vneathly drakone to cōdescende. I haue therfore accordingly deliuered certaine preceptes & patterns of writyng both the Secretarie & Romaine hands, very expedient and profitable for all y^og beginners. To this is annexed a ready way of numbring by letters & figures. After which also followeth a new order of teachyng to call

cast accounts by fit members appo-
 piate to pence, shillings & poun-
 der, with tables likewise for the
 use of all this travel on sd. shill-
 3. And here, little child, as I have be-
 stowed this small travel for thy better
 uptrayning and instruction: so in recom-
 pence thereof I would againe to requyre
 of thee the patient and diligent atten-
 tion, to this wholesome & saving coun-
 sell, whereby I wish to perswade thee
 to the belite and love of learning, ere
 now in these greene and tender yeares
 of thine infancie and childhood: to be-
 in as all children are, by nature in-
 wardly fraught (as saith the wise So-
 lomoh) with folly and ignorance: so
 may they be readily reformed by dili-
 gent weete and erudition, which
 that wise king setteth the roo of re-
 ception. This foolishly with dar-
 kent eyes both Taphar confirme in
 Job 12. To be compared a child in
 his simple vanity to a wilde asse colt
 for rooe and bane of ignorance in re-
 gard of discipline by sayth: I veild na-

children are
 foolish and
 ignorant
 as a child
 in his
 simplicity
 as a wilde
 asse colt
 for rooe and
 bane of
 ignorance
 in regard
 of discipline
 by sayth

Pro. 31. 7
 Yong wit
 wrapped in
 folly and i-
 norance.
 * This word
 thy aphorism
 know thy
 selfe, was gor-
 geously gra-
 uen in golde
 letters in Ap-
 pollo his te-
 ple at Del-
 phos.

as a notable
lesson deliue
red from
heauen to
reach man
to consider
him selfe.
Yong yeares
plyable to
what you wil

huhh jillabbebb. and man menolde
of vnderstanding becometh wifer. The
institution of discipline by so much the
lesse should be not neglected before
the riper age, by how much the more
the tender yeares do readily receive,
firmely retaine, and hardly lose what
then first thou shalt conceiue & learne
be it good, or euill: of experience sure
lie said the Poet,

Mor.ep.lib.1.

Quo semel est imbuta recens, seruabit
odorem testa diu.

The liquor that the vessel is
first seasoned withall,

Will giue thereto the later taste,

And last the longer shall.

Virtue
Vice.

And albeit there be two ways pro
posed & offered to all the one thrusting
to vertue, & other alluring to vice, yet
is not that I expect of thee that ma
ture counsell and consultation, which
Hercules is saide in solitude and sad
nes to haue entred. He, as Cicero re
porteth out of Xenophon, when he
was

Hercules.

1. offic.

2. d. 704.

was a bigge boy about fouretee
 yeares of age, got him into toilder-
 nesse, and late there long doubtyng,
 and much debatynge with him selfe,
 when he sawe two dayes (the one of
 vertue, the other of voluptuousnesse)
 whether of the twaine it were better
 for him to take. Verily I would haue
 thee fully resolved before thou come
 to Hercules his yeares, and in utter
 dislikynge of the daungerous way of
 voluptuousnesse: but throughly per-
 suaded of the wholesome path, that
 leadeth vnto vertue. Surely, this li-
 terall erudition is as it were the key,
 that openeth the doore to the perfec-
 tion of vertue, and is chiefly ob-
 tained by a longing loue, and louynge
 longynge after it: for as he sayd some-
 tyme of Musicke *Plutarke.*
Plutarke. Loue learneth
 them Musicke, that earli knowe none
 at all: so is it moze certainly true that
 this singular and pretious booke lone
 will speedely make thee a learned schol-
 ler. Whelone I say, but I meane not

Louebookes

louebookes, which as they be the ene-
mies of vertue, natures of vice, furthe-
rers of ignorance, and hinderers of all
good learning: so doe they expresse re-
present the ougly shape and disguised
Image of that beastly, brutish and
furious loue, termed by Plato a diuine
among the Philosophers, πολυκεφαλον
Cephalon. i. a beaſtlike monſtre with ma-
ny heades. It hath (I warrant it) as
many wittes withall, but all to liſle.

Platos pic-
ture of lewd
loue.

Iuuenal ſat. 6

whom I with the Poetes ſhould, or ha-
tigrude peior might haue to bamber &
caput clau. But I feare I haue halfe
afraide thee with this ill ſpeaking Loue-
bugge and ſhew with hap. And in deede
ſo would I haue thee, not onely now,

Andr. act. 1.

but eſpecially hereafter. Pamphilos
was a good child, dum, atas, metus,
magiſter prohibebant. i. whiles child-
age, feare, and Tutor kept him vnder:
yet after ward he proued a ſtubborne
ſonne to his milde and gentle Father
Simo. But I can tell thee who contin-
rued a very good boy, till he became
a moſt rare and ſingular young man:

Scipio

Scipio Africanus by name, who (if P. Scip. A-
Cicero cause Lælius to commend him ^{fric.}

aright as doubtlesse he doth) in his a-
dolescence and strippling age with in-
credible vertue and wonderfull well
doing praisably surpassed y^e exceddyng
great hope and expectation, that the
citizens had conceined of him beyng yet
a child. I could tell thee of moe, I can-
not tell thee of a better. If one president
suffice not, many will not amend thee:
if thou shalt hereafter play the wantō
Pamphilus, and refusing this prudent
and proued counsell (I know not thy
mynde, I doubt the old saying: when
we haue our willes, we will what we
list) accomtenaunce the contrary with
the aduenterous target of, *αγαθὴν τοῦ χη.*
i. hapwell hauewell: thou wilt all out
of tyme, as a banished slaue of ver-
tues Schoole, retant with the exile,
Clypeum post vulnera sumo. i. I take
my target to late.

*Nauibus fa-
cinus quæ in-
que relin-
Perf.*

*Trist. r.
Experience
a lure, but
seuere schole
masters.*

Thou therfore that now neglected
to be learned of me, shalt the be taught
by experience (a lure in deede, but a se-

uere Scholemistresse.) that old say-
ing, yet not so very old, as most vn-
doubtedly true, *οὐδὲν ἀνίσταται τῷ ἀρετῇ
ἑστῶτι.* i. vertue is the best armour,
that any wight can weare.

Doubtlesse no defence can pre-
uaile the agaynst vertue, but that she
will haue her iust victoꝝy and glori-
ous triumphe over thee also, as of all
her foes: who despising her in tyme
and place, shall mangre their heades
be constrained to wishe her company,
euen in the top of their enuious hatred
toward her, as Horace most truely
testifieth.

Lib.3. car.

*Virtutem incolumem odimus:
Sublatam ex oculis quærimus inuidi.*
When vertue doth present her selfe:
before our face to lye:

We bid her vaunt, but beyng gone,
we seeke her with enuie.

But call her, whē she is gone, who
shall, giue the once place to thine
inordinate affections, and thou shalt
finde them as hard to be reclaymed,
as those furious boundes of Dianas
foxrester

forrester, who to rebate them from his
owne body, whereof they were now
seased as vpon their iust pray, in
this wise cried vnto them but all y wis
in bayne

Acton ego sum, Dominum cognos. Metamor. 3.
circuestrum.

Whonnes, I am Acton sure,
that kept you for the chace:

Dugd spare to rage vpon your Lord,
and know your masters face.

Thus thine owne louely appe-
rites most like degenerate curres,
refusing to acknowledge thy voyce,
or regarde thy person, shall force thee
will thou, nill thou, to yeilde thy
selfe, and to change thy wanton so-
nettes of Cythera, into that dolefull
ditie of Libitina, which mocking Mex-
cruis did thus with teares record vnto
his boye:

Rhebe diu (res liqua diu mortalibus
viximus.

Come, Rhebe, come alas poore Iacob
the shall be pearst with speart:

eloq

C iij

Acton his
Apologue
moralized.

The Ethniks
Lady of lust,
and lewdnes
Their god-
desse of gra-
ues and fu-
neralles.
Mozia most
cruell and
wicked Tyra-
nizant.

TO THE PETIT

But we haue liued long enough,
if men haue ought long heare.
I haue yet further to waite thereof an
other *next day* monstre horrible
to beholde, I meane common playes
which do no lesse, yea rather more me-
tamorphize, transfigure, deforme, per-
uert and alter the harts of their hear-
ters. But sith their chiefest satages (of
good men thought fit standerdea to dis-
play the streames of the diuels flags)
labour now with such discredit, that al-
the honest abhorre them, doe thou also
bid them *to leape the ladder*,
with this antiphonye; countersonge
advising better the Histrions.

Vile Theatron, eat pessum, Cortina la-
bascat;

*See A sec-
table or ga-
sing place
where the
Pauises
God of fall in
temperance
Toll faith of
himself that
what you
other was*

Scenica nunc Comus cesset adulteria.
Let vile Theater wag to wacke,
And Courtaine touch streight wayes;
Let Comus, rob of all misrule,
Now cease adulterous playes.

But I beseech these lewde loue-
boies and Paganish playes, *that*
brought by this farre frosty spere

pose. I well now persuaded of thy ter-
 rour by these monstrous effects, re-
 tourne to our former bookeloue as
 gayne. This vertuous and apparellle
 loue casteth these happy iusts con-
 trary to that vicious & perillous iusts
 before. This embraseth vertue, aban-
 doneth vice, expelleth ignorance, and
 nourisheth wisdom & learning. This
 is it, that the most reuerend, eloquent
 and famous orator, and (for the train-
 ing vp of noble, worthy and learned
 gentlemen) the matchles master Iso-
 crates recommended to his scholler De-
 monio, in these fewe wordes: If thou loue lear-
 ning wel, thou shalt be well learned.
 This Apothegme of learned sen-
 tence, as a most notable and excel-
 lent logie, worthy to be ever remem-
 bered of all schollers, was engrauen at
 the entry into Isocrates his Schole in
 letters of gold. Truly of worthynes
 it deserueth so to be: but for my part
 I meane not it shall cost me so much, &
 for thy parte thou oughtest not to e-

in their bun-
 nes, playes,
 pleasure,
 sleepe, feasts,
 dance, & play-
 ing at the
 ball: that be-
 showed he in
 poring vpon
 his booke.

pro Archia.

in the cyme

of learned

Isocrates

Demoni-

what he had

in the cyme

of learned

Isocrates

Demoni-

what he had

in the cyme

of learned

Isocrates

Demoni-

what he had

in the cyme

of learned

Isocrates

Demoni-

* Plato gaue 44

TO THE PETIE

thanks to
God for three
things: first
that he had
made him a
reasonable
man, and not
a brute beast
that he was
borne an A-
thenian, and
not a Barba-
rian. Thirdly
that he liued
in the tyme
of learned
Socrates. It
would be long
to discourse
what seas Py-
thagoras, &
Plato after
him crossed,
what Coun-
tries they tra-
uelled, what
hardnesse
they indu-
red, & all for
learning.

* Of a king a
scholmaster.

Seeme it the lesse, no more then thou
wouldest of a rare iewel. or precious
pearle offered thee by thy friende in a
peece of paper, or leather purse. * The
treasure of learning is a pearles iewel
ell of so rare both commendation, & estima-
tion, that it can be neither insufficien-
ly commended, nor worthely esteemed.
That onely of all humane things will
neither faint, nor faile y^e bearest as for
landes, they (we well know) may be
lost, els had we neuer heard of y^e word
uerbe, *Απορρητο* & *απορρητος*. Dionysie at
Corinthus. The meaning is, Dionysie,
sometime a proud king, or rather tyrant
of Sicilie, was glad, when his kynge
dome sayled to play the Scholmaster
at Corinthus. Where y^e chargeable
course of humane affaires letteth out
most evidently in open shew & gaze
that, which Iuuenal iustly affirmeth:
*Si Deus ipse volet, fies de rhetore con-
sul: si uolueris, uolueris. Si uolueris, uolueris.*
Si uolueris, uolueris. Si uolueris, uolueris.
When god will, of an Orator

a con

a consull thou shalt be: And when he will, of a Consoll
an Oratour we see.

In this maner was Tully tossed in mutabilitie & chaunge, to day an Oratour, to morrow a Consul, the next day an exile, & estates restored agayne.

Tully his
Tempesta

But euery mā (as the proverbe saith) may not goe to Corinthus. And what haue we to do to Dionysius his Scholler or, why talke we of Tullies such seafaring stormes: These alterations we behold in others here at home, sometime we seele them moze neare in our selues. Howsoeuer it be, we shall alway finde the Poet true in his words, *Tempora mutantur, & nos mutamur in illis.*

Times & seasons chaunge and waite, and we in them do chaunge as fast. Yet let vs end this argument with our far fetched Dionysius: he was surely of an unhappy king, an happy man that had this ready reliefe and support of learning: for otherwise he could not haue auoyded, but must needes haue

sustained the cruell distress, and tanted
streights of povertie. Which besides
that it is a paynesful burden of it selfe,
openeth also a wide window to all con-
temptis mockerie. This complaint is
very common in these dayes, but the
Poet might well saye it long agoe,

Iuven.

Nihil habet infelix paupertas: durius

Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.

Laught hath oppressed poverties

more greivous to be borne:

When that it maketh men oppress,

For to be laught to scorne.

Wellfare therefore this worthy lear-
ning, which doth not only support, but
exalte: not availe, but aduance vnto a
wonderfull height of magnificent and
pompos honour. Aske thy father, & he
can tell thee of numbers very mightily
moued, through the excellent fame of
learning. And in deede they most wor-
thily so: there can be no greater desert,
then that which is effected by the ex-
cellencie of learning, nor higher dig-
nity, then worthy learning may rightly
attaine.

atchine. Thou hast heard, I am sure, of
 the meruelous sweete harmonie of Or-
 pheus his harpe, how it moued moun-
 taines and hard rocks, it shooke the
 blockish and senselesse trees, it stayed
 the wilde, cruell & savage beastes, all
 were raiued with the wonderfull de-
 lectation and pleasure of his melodies:
 but trowest thou it was his wodden
 harpe that made that golden siere no-
 ne, child, it was his gallant, eloquent
 and learned tongue. I cannot tell whe-
 ther to turne thee to such an other, Am-
 phion & Pindarus were two excellent
 among the Grecians, but Orpheus his
 tongue surmounted all other, so sweete,
 so smooth: so fayre, so filed: so gallant:
 so goodly: so passing, so pleasant: so lea-
 ding, so learned. It entised, and prom-
 red: it delited, and allured it moued, &
 raiued: it pearced, & pleased it pers-
 suaded, and preuailed with men, that
 in those daies were in manner of brute
 beastes, wildly spawled abroad in
 fieldes, foresses, and wode places:
 waabyng vagabondes, and peragrand

Orpheus
 Thetis
 the Cyprian
 the Cyprian
 the Cyprian

Ps. 11

Cic. de
 inuen.

the Cyprian
 the Cyprian
 the Cyprian
 the Cyprian

—Orpheus
Threicia fre-
ans Cithera, fi-
dibusque ca-
moris.

Par. 2.

Et Citharedus
Ridetur, chor-
da qui semper
oberrat eade

pelantes, Ruyng by rapine and rava-
neth, who having resigned reason, and
winnyng to their strength, were now
as rigorous as rocks, as movelesse
as mountains, as sturdy as trees,
as lawlesse as Lyons, as brutishe as
beastes. Yet had he an harpe in deede:
but that there was no such singularity
in it, hee by make confute. After the
death of Orpheus, this instrument (as
Lucian telleth the tale) happened in-
to the handes of one Neanthus, who
wandring in the fieldes, and suppo-
sing that at the sounde thereof the
craggy rocks, and hideous woodes
would have followed him, merveil-
led they made yet still: but so made
a murtherer was he, that he ceased
not his long and lewde labouryng,
till the dogges for his vnpleasaunt
and dishonourant larryng payed him his
duety by pulling out his throte.
When wilt saye peradventure,
an Asse had the Harpe
in handlyng: but surely if the harpe
had bene so singularly excellent, it
would

woulde neuer haue raynged so tedious
and irksome a noyse.

It was therefore, I warrant the
the melodious symmetrie of Orphe-
us his eloquent tongue: for elo-
quence wrought this wonder, as Tul-
lie affirmeth) that might worthely
be compared to the chiefest harpe and
harmonie; that all the Muses could
deuise in Helicon. The rest now
for learning: then shall heare, for
me, of the famous Oratour Cice-
ro, a man that hath attained in his
owne opinion some, in all mens
verdict verie much, in the best iudge-
mentes the greatest praise of lear-
ned eloquence. It nourisheth (sayth
he) yong yeares, it delighteth olde age,
it is a beautifull ornamente to priu-
peritie, a comfortable helpe and sup-
porte to aduersity, it is delightfull at
home, not troublesome abroad: it
allwaie longeth with vs, whether in
Citie, or countrey: whether in our na-
tive soyle, or in a forren land. This
therefore so excellent & diuine a bound

.x.1A

1.de Oras

pro Archia.
The due
praise of lea-
ning.

Ouely lear-
ning maketh
honour in
mortall.

Ius.

TO THE PETIE.

tie, albeit I can neither touch nor taste
it our selues, yet ought we to admire
and reuerence the same where we finde
it euen in others. Alexander the great,
that mighty Monarch of all y^e world,
being in Sigurn the other p^{re}montor
rie (as some doe write) of Boon, by the
tombes of Achilles is sayd thus to haue
inspired, *Quis Virtutis Florentia* p^{re}sent
conem^{er} magn^{er}is. By so much you sh^{al}
quoth he, that haddest y^e P^{er}seus
to bla^{me} the more the more he. Merely,
this p^{er}uallant p^{ri}nce thought that, both
highly to set a man should be aduanc
ed either for y^e honour of p^{er}seu^{er}ing
nitie, or for the glory of triumphant
victory, all this yet were to little pur
pose, unless the high rethorick, & mon
d^{er}ful fame of learning had undertaken
to set also to seale the same in her gol
den coffers of perpetuall registrie.
Then certainly, it is great p^{le}asure for
that glosseous gorgemondie and
foule flower leus, the most beggetest
cassall, and rarest rothe of all Greece,
that

Alex.

140 Ob. 1

pro Archie
the due
pride of
ning

Onely lear
ning maketh
honour im
mortall.

Irus.

that he was flayned with the valiant fil
of eloquent Vlysses: but it is hygh ho
nour vnto him to be euen once men
tioned in the learned trozkese. Wher
the waynges of the precious poet
Homer. Such is the excellent estima
tion of learning.

And assuredly, if learning could be
perfectly beheld with humane eyes,
in her entire grace, countenance, and
maiestie, she would (as Cicero repo
teth after Plato of honestie) excelle all
lure, and stirre by a maruelous desire
of wisdom and discipline.

Thus haue I, gyng thus in such
manner as I would, sayd vnto you that
eyes the necessitie, commoditie and ex
cellencie of learning hereafter, in re
gard of the simplicitie, innocuous, in
respect of the faultlesse: and excellent in
comparison of all thinges whatsoeuer
vnder the cope and compasse of heaue.
Now this myne endeavour, howsoeuer
it be, if happely whyles I haue attem
pered my selfe to the raw yeares and
rudenesse, some penitence mayd and I can

It is an ho
nour to be
named in
the bookes
of the lear
ned.

Off. 1.

Socrat. in

Phaedro.

Wherby

the chiefe

of the

of the

of the

of the

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of the

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of the

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of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

No man can
do any thing
that euery
man will like
of. *Tu ne cedis
malis, sed con-
tra audensior
iso.*

What the au-
dour chiefly
intended by
speaking a-
boue the pre-
sent reach of
his petie au-
ditor.

The chiefest
way to ob-
taine lear-
ning is to de-
fire the same
of God.

lightly traduce & blame, *αὐτὸν τὸν παρρη-
σιῶν τὸν πάλιν ἐναντίας φησὶν* he
then nothing moued therby, but learn
rather this lesson, that it is a royall
thing (as Alexander the great was
wonte to saye), *ὡς ποιοῦντα παρὸς αὐτοῦ* II
that a man for wel doing should heare
ill saying. And whereas I haue of pur-
pose sometime interlerted such fami-
liar speeches, as first met me in the de-
liverie, and that in the same tongues
also, wherein they were first commu-
nicate, what thou thereby shalt now
finde aboue thy present capacity, see
that so profitably conuert to thy fur-
ther ble and commoditie, that euen the
same may be as a spurre & goade to in-
cite & prouoke thy forwardnes to the
speedier obtaining the excellent trea-
sure of learning, which as thou well
perceivest to be the best beleeeming,
and most expedient for thee, so thou
must likewise knowe that the onely
waye to profite therein, is to aske
the same of God by dayly, earnest, and
hartie prayer: which thinge persua-
ding

ding my selfe thou wilt with diligence
endeuer, I leaue thee to him, that is
the giuer of all learning and wisdom
the Lord of Lordes, and God of all
power and might, who endue thy
mind abundantly with the grace
of his holy spirite, and make
thee a frutesfull scholler
in Christ Iesus. fare
thee well.

*** F. C.

D.

PRECEPTES OF WRITING.

The writer must prouide him
these leue: paper, incke, pen,
penknife, ruler, deske, and
dustbox, of these the three
first are most necessarie, the foure la-
ter very requisite.

Choyse of paper.

The whitest, finest, and smoothest
paper is best.

To make inke.

Put into a quart of water two ou-
nces of right gumme Arabick, five oun-
ces of galles, and three of copras. Let it
stand couered in the warme sunne, and
so will it the sooner proue good incke.
To boyle the sayd stuffe together a li-
tle vpon the fire would make it more
speedy for your writyng: but it ynboy-
led yeldeth a fayrer glosse, & longer indu-
reth. In stead of water wine were best
for this purpose. Refresh your incke
with wine, or vineger, whē it waxeth
thick.

thicke.

To chuse the quill.

Of quills, the sayest, whitest, and roundest are best, the third and fourth of y wing of gosse, or raven: but tobers these are not, the pinnion quill hath no fellow.

To make the pen.

Bare not off the barke, and ouer part of your penne's stalk; rather cut the fether away: for the stronger stalked it is in hand, the better will it deliner the letters. If your quill be horish and skirrie, scrape of y same with the backe or heele of your penknife: & tournyng the end of the quill toward you, first cut it slantwise on the backe part downeward about the quarter of an inch from the end, then tourne y other side, & do with y like wise, but cut it somewhat higher than the other: that done, enter a rift with y edge of your knife even in the midbacke of your quill, then rine the same sciffure halfe an inch, into the quill, but, I say, iust in the backe, least happely it shew rag.

sigol.

D ig

ged and grinning teeth, for then wil it neuer please god. When the rift or scissure is thus made, tourne the same downe vpon the inside of your right thombe, and halfe a quarter of an inch aboue the sayde rift on the contrarie side bring downe a flashe with your knife, and from that place cut on ech side the rift a litle at once till the neb of the pen be made sharpe: but let the right side thereof be cut somewhat smaller, and shorter, then the left. leaue the rift of your pen halfe a quarter of an inch deepe, when your pen is made. Let the cheekes in the inside of your pen be almost a quarter of an inch aboue the neb. Cut the same neb (the cheekes lying downeward) vpon your left thombes naile: first a slant toward you, then in that midslante with the kniues edge toward more batone toward your nayle trime it of. Lastly, from a quarter of an inch on the other side about the pens cheekes bring also a slante cut downe to the same. Streight to the middest of the quill, or
some

some thyng deeper, & then is your pen made. But now whyles I teach you to make your pen by the inch, beleue not you the saying, that an inch breedeth no square.

And that you may be better assured of your measures, behold them here.

halfe
quarter
halfequarter



To hold the pen.

Hold the pen in your right hande with your thombe, forefinger, & middle finger in this maner.



Your thombe on the one side, and fore-
 finger on the other; with a part of the
 pens back appearing betweene them,
 the one being even against the other,
 three quarters of an inch from the neth
 of the pen: the right side whereof let
 stay upon the side of your midfingers
 nayle: for y^e nayle must beare the out-
 side part a litle above the pens chake,
 and descend more then a quarter of an
 inch lower then the forefinger. The o-
 ther two fingers being drawn in kepe
 close, facing that up^{on} the midioynthe of
 the little finger you fix all the stay of
 your writyng hand.

Let the scissure and rift of your pen
 be held directly with the leuel and ly-
 ing of your right arme, after which
 compasse you must perpetually guide
 it, and neuer diuert, except sometyne
 you turne it more toward you for ma-
 kyng the greater stroke, and bigger
 part of some letter: which then only
 must be done, whē you set your stroke
 either in compasse or directly from the
 left hand, toward the right, as in writ-
 ting

ting you shal perceiue. The obseruation of this guiding your pen, will readily frame you to y^e making of any letter.

To write.

Giue diligent heede to frame each letter in euery part according to your copy: making it there small where your copy letter sheweth small, and in that part bigger, where so you see the same to be. The smaller stroke is wrought by your pens light glyding vpon the paper, as likewise the bigger is framed by your heavier touching the same. This variable direction of the pen will readily be obtained in short tyme, howsoeuer yet without longer vse, & due continuance, to write well will hardly be had. Use it therefore and continue: but with this caution continually use it, that you regarde rather how well, then how much you write.

The chiefest and next way to attaine herunto, is to labour wel y^e making of your letters, before you assay the iorney hand. And when you can proportionably draw y^e full forme of

Put thombe on the one side, and forefinger on the other; with a part of the pens back appearing betwene them, the point being euen against the other, three quarters of an inch from the neck of the pen: the right side whereof let stay upon the tippe of your midfingers nayle: for y^e nayle must beare the outside part a litle above the pens chake, and descend more then a quarter of an inch lower then the forefinger. The other two fingers being drawn in keepe close, facing that by the midioynte of the little finger you fix all the stay of your writyng hand.

Let the scissure and rift of your pen be held directly with the leuel and lying of your right arme, after which compasse you must perpetually guide it, and neuer diuert, except sometyme you turne it more toward you for making the greater stroke, and bigger part of some letter: which then only must be done, when you set your stroke either in compasse or directly from the left hand, toward the right, as in writing

ting you shal perceiue. The obseruatiō of this guiding your pen, will readily frame you to y^e making of any letter.

To write.

Giue diligent heede to frame eche letter in euery part according to your cōpy: making it there small where your cōpy letter sheweth small, and in that part bigger, where so you see the same to be. The smaller stroke is wrought by your pens lighter glyding vpon the paper, as likewise the bigger is framed by your heauyer touching the same. This variable direction of the pen will readily be obtained in short tyme, howsoeuer yet without longer vse, & due continuance, to write well will hardly be had. Use it therefore and cōtinue: but with this caution cōtinually vse it, that you regarde rather how well, then how much you write.

The chiefest and next way to attaine herunto, is to labour wel y^e making of your letters, before you assay the iorney hand. And when you can proportionably draw y^e full forme of

every letter, the have you also to mark howe one is lincked to an other in the writing of words. In this case al toime and lincke vnto them the letter following in the same worde: except them, which have their last, or righthande part tourned toward the left, wherby they do, as it were, renounce coniunction with the letter following: of which sorte be all the bees &c. the other that tend toward the right hand, are by that parte, which the pen last framed in them to be lincked to the letter followinge as in this copy appeareth, where both the lincked & unlincked are all (being in one worde) of equall distance one from an other.

Write every word distant ech from other the space of the small a.

Let not your paper lye to hard, for marring your pen,

Set your standish, or inckhorne on your right hande, for feare of overthrowte blotting.

Write (your bodie and heade vp-right, and best kept soft from bozde) your

your letters straight, and euen at the
foote oꝝ line: likewise al the minnimes
make of equall length, as hath your
example.

The minnime letters are they, which
appeare of equall height aboue the
line oꝝ foote of the letter, as are the
aaes, cees, ees, goes, and all of their
height.

The grettest letters are called capitalls
No capitall may be wꝛitten in any
parte of a worde, except in the first sil-
labe to begin the same: and when that
shoulde be done is taught before.

The secretary.

The small i, is neuer set alone: but
the great I must be wꝛitten foꝝ it.
As the longest, hath euer some other
letter after it, so the round s, cometh
alway the last, and is vsed no where
else, as hath your copy in these wordes
sparke, is, increased.

The f, in these wordes of your copy:
fire, oꝛceitfull, foꝝ, cometh euer before
some other letter: but the otherwise
facioned, in the word, of, is vsually so

written, whē it cometh last in a word.

This is sparingly writte the first to begyn a word: yet otherwhere it may be vled, but chiefly in the end of words abbreviate or curtailed, as: yo^r, for your.

ff. Write ff, so ioyned together as you haue it in your small letters, whē they happen in one word without a letter betwene them. Likewise do you with ft, ft, ff, and double ff, when they fall together.

v. This consonant v, must alway begyn a syllabe, as in your copy word: vngodly: or els it standeth mutely in the mēde of a consonant euen after other letters, as in this word: giue.

u. The vowel u, is euer put after some letter or letters in the same syllabe, as you see in your copy in these wordes: blud, turneb.

These wordes, that, the, thou, which with your master, receiued: you may abbreviate in this wise, y, y, y, w, w, yo^r. Rec. writyng your small h, w, c, &c, together aboue the double w.

Abbrevia-
tions.

In

In these of the capital letter **A**, beginning your copy, write you the capital **A**, which you finde among the great letters.

The Romaine.

To write the Romaine hand, let your pen be neither too hard, nor too small.

The letter that your paper lyeth, & paper shall you deliver your letters.

Turne the rife of your pen toward your left hand.

See you standish on your right hand.

Write alway the capital **A**, when it should personally be set by it self.

Capitall **A**.

The single capital **V**, alway beginneth the first syllabe of a worde, and is not elsewhere used.

V.

This consonant **v**, also is usually written to begin syllabes aswell in beginning, as in the middes of words, as: *vertue*, or, *Vertue reviveth*.

v.

The small, or bolwell **v**, cometh ever after some other letter, or letters,

v.

in the same syllable, as in these words
of your copyistes, but, thou, laugh.

β. 57. When double *h*, or *ff*, meete together in one word, make them after the same fashon: that you finde them coupled among your small letters.

f. The first **f**, in your small letters, bath euer some letter, or letters after it in the same word, as in these words of your copie: desire, shall, scorne, but
s. the third, which you finde there is euer bled last in the end of a word, & no where els, vnllesse it be ioyned with an other letter, as in the word, lustes: or put after y long **f**, in the same word with it, as is noted before.

Begin your copy with the capital
F. Thus: Follow, &c.

OF NVMERATION

Numbers are computed either by letters or figures.

The letters used in this exercise are:

c	an hundredth
d	five hundredth
i	one.
l	fiftie.
m	a thousand.
v	five.
x	ten.

Of these c. i. or m. when occasion c.i.m. serueth, may be writte foure of ech together, whether alone by them selues, or with some of y other ioyned, as appeareth in their places following.

x, likewise may be written three of the either together, or reckoned with others as here also followeth.

d, l, v, are neuer doubled. d.l.v.

Let. i. ij. iij. iiii. v. vi. vij. viij. ix. x. xi.

Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 1.

Let. xij. xiiij. xiiij. xv. xvi. xvij. xviii.

Fig. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.

- x. Let. xix, xx, xxx, xl, l, lx, lxx, lxxx.
Fig. 19. 20. 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. 80.
- c. Let. xc, c, cc, ccc, cccc, d.
Fig. 90. 100. 200. 300. 400. 500.
Let. dc, dec, dccc, dcccc, m, mm.
Fig. 600. 700. 800. 900. 1000. 2000.
- m. Let. mmm, mmmm. & thus: ij, m.
Fig. 3000. 4000. 2000.
Let. iij, m. iiij, m. v, m. vi, m. &c.
Fig. 3000. 4000. 5000. 6000.
Let. c, m. cc, m. ccc, m. ccccm.
Fig. 100000. 200000. 300000. 400000.
Let. dm, &c. j, m, m. ij, m, m.
Fig. 500000. 1000000. 2000000.
Let. iij, m, m. iiij, m, m. v, m, m.
Fig. 3000000. 4000000. 5000000.
&c. putting a pecke betwene ech letter. Els call them millions, as shal be
sayd in the tenenth place.
- You must know that the letter of
lesse value before the greater abateth
his valuation in the letter following,
as: ix. nine, for i. taketh his value,
which is one, from x. that els should
signifie ten. Also xl. fourtie, xc. nientie,
where x. is abated both in l. and c.

The

The figures, or characters are these Figures.
 ten. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0. Of these
 characters the first nine are signifying:
 the circle or cypher being the tenth, denoting Cypher.
 nothing of it self, onely it is set
 before some one, or more of the other to
 increase their place and value. And from
 this empty supply of the cypher hath
 our common proverbe found for them,
 which occupying some place for the
 and quantitie are nothing answerable
 thereto in qualitie: but stand (we
 say) like a cypher in Algorithmic.
 To stand as
 a cypher in
 Algorithmic.

Two thynges are here necessarie
 for you to note, namely the character
 or figure signifying, which ever is one
 of the first nine before named, and the
 place wherein it standeth: for his va-
 lue is known by marking the place,
 as whether it stand in the place first,
 second, third, fourth, &c.

Count the places backward, I
 meane from the right hand toward the
 left, as: 4321. of these foure, the cha-
 racter, 1. standeth in the first place,
 the figure 2, in the second place, the

figure 2, in the third, the figure 4, in the fourth place, and thus proceede backward if there were any more, beyng in this manner set together without a prick or line of separation: but when they be separate with prick or line, then repute they but the proper value of ech character or figures so distinguished.

1. place.

The first place is of unities, that is, signifieth but once the value of the figure there standing, as in this number 8670532, wherein are seven figures, of which six are signifyng: the cypher, 0, in the middle onely maketh a place as eche the other doe, and therefore there are seven places also, to whereof the figure second standeth in the first, and therefore signifieth but himselfe, which is ij, two.

2. place.

The second place is of tenthes, that is signifieth ten times himselfe, as the character 3, (in the former example) in the second place denoteth 30. xxx. thirty.

3. place.

The third place is of hundredethen,
as

as the character 5. (in the example before (in the third place betokeneth 500. d. five hundredeth.

The fourth place is of thousandes, 4. place. as in the sayd example, where the cypher standeth. If there were any figure signifying there in the cyphers roome, it should denounce so many thousandes, as the value of the same signifying figure should importe, suppose it were the character 9. then should it signifie 9000. ix. m. nine thousand: but there in the fourth place we are offered a cypher, which, as I sayd before, supplyeth onely the place, but signifieth nothyng more then that it setteth higher the places of the characters following, and so augmenteth their signification.

The fifth place is of ten thousandes, 5. place. as the character 7. in the former example reporteth 70000. lxx. m. seven ty thousand; or threescore and ten thousand.

The sixt place is of hundredeth thousandes, 6. place. as in that example the cha-

character 6, in the first place, representeth
600000. dc. m. six hundredeth thousand.

7. place.

The seventh place is of thousande
thousandes, which is a million, as the
figure 8, in the foresayd example profer-
reth 8000000. viij. m. m. eight thou-
sand thousand, or eight millions.

* So likewise
the 8. place
is of ten mil-
liōs: the 9, of
hundredth
millions, the
10. of thou-
sand milliōs.
&c.

The summe totall then of that nu-
ber is, viii. m. m. dc. lxx. m. dxxxii.
eight thousande thousande, or eight
millions, six hundredeth threescore & ten
thousand five hundredeth thirtie two.

You can nowe with a little practise
(after that you haue perfectly learned
to discerne the ff characters one from
an other, and the iust valuatō of their
places) readily recompt any number
you see, as: 42506. in this number
you will first consider your places,
which are five: and what euery chara-
cter declareth according to the place
he occuppeth, then as you consider
your places from the right hande
backwarde to the left: so contrari-
wise in rehearsing any sum you must
begin with the last place, orderly des-

cend

NUMERATION

ending downward to the first, for example : compt the said five places in this maner, xliij. m. d. vj. forty two thousand five hundredeth & six. for o in the seconde place, you know reporteth nothing.

But for your more speedie and easie rekonyng of the greater summes, put a pricke ouer the fourth character or figure, also ouer the seventh, tenth, thirteenth, sixteenth &c. or ouer so many of these places as you haue, leauing Prickes. two figures betweene euerye two prickes: then begin at the last pricke, and see howe many figures stande betweene him and the ende: in any number there can be but thre, counting himselfe for one, which where you haue so, pronounce them as if they were set a parte from the rest, adding at the ende of their value so many tymes thousands, as your totall summe hath prickes: that done, come to the next thre figures, and pronounce them also as if they were wittē frō the rest: adding likewise to their value so many times thousand as there are prickes frō

them to the first place of your whole number. Thus do by ech other three figures followyng. For exāple take the former number of seven places: put a pricke over the cypher in the fourth place, and over 8. in the seventh place (for you haue no further to goe) thus: 367.532. go now to the last pricke over . and value 8. (because he hath no figures after him) by it selfe alone, which is viij. then adde for the number of your prickes, twice a thousand, which then you will call viij. thousand thousand, then value the three other figures from 8. to the next pricke also by them selves, which is six hundredeth threescore & ten, now adde thereto a thousand for that one pricke, which is betwene the & the first place, now remaineth other three figures, that is: five hundredeth thirtie two, to which you shal add nothing, because neither pricke, nor number remaineth after it.

An other example: 24832702 - 842. here go the last pricke over 7. and the two figures 4. and 2. that follow

low it, & value them together which
 is ccxlvij. m. m. m. the next ternarie A ternarie.
 (for so are those romes betwene the
 prickes called) is dcccxxxv. m. m. m. the
 three followyng pronouce ccxvj. m. m.
 the followeth a cypher, which comyng A cypher in
 the thirde
 seat of a ter
 nary loseth
 his place.
 last in the ternary beareth no way in
 this reckonynge, therfore coumpt the
 other two figures together, which a-
 mount to, xxj. m. last of all dccc. xlij.

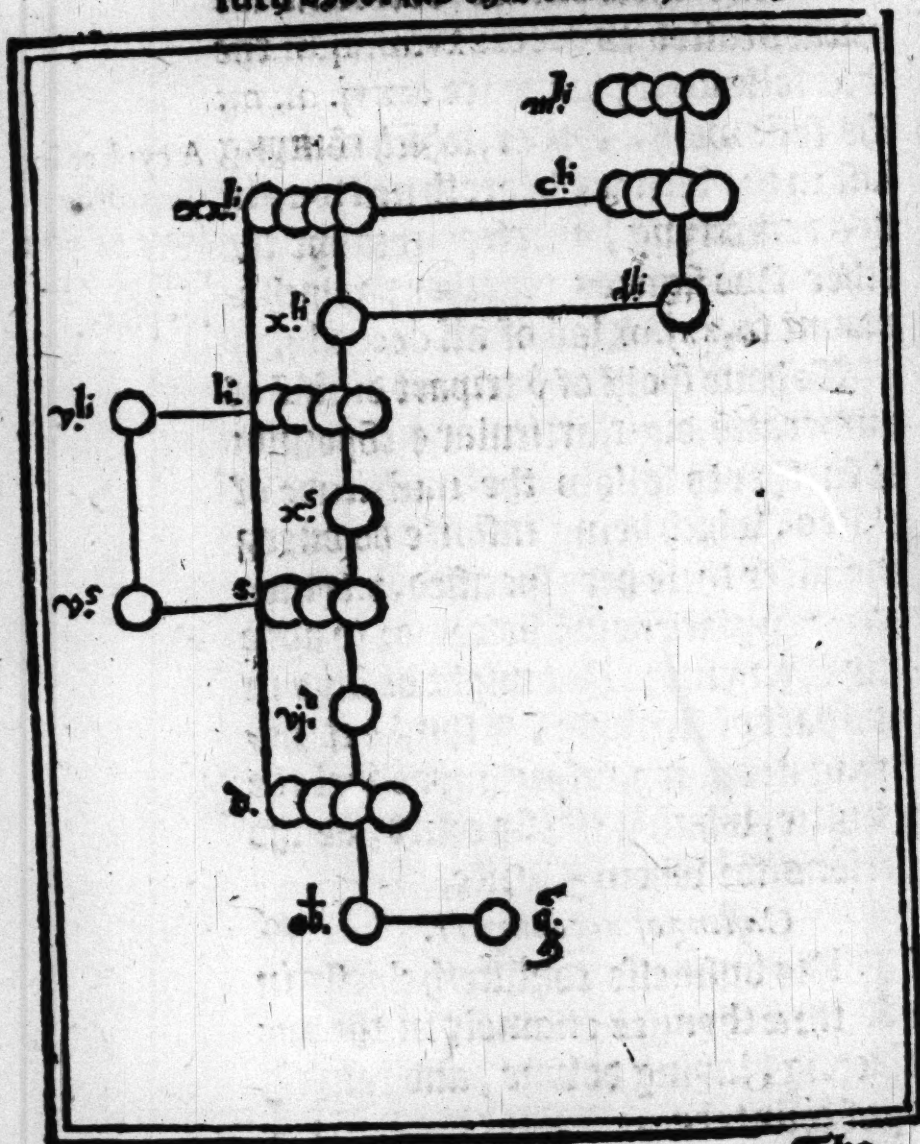
To haue spokē of y tripart diuisiō of
 numeratiō, digit, articular & compound:
 or further to follow the multitude of
 places, which being infinite do euery
 one, after these here specified, x. tymes
 errede y place going befoze: or to adde
 any thyng moze that might be sayd in
 this part of Arithme. I thinke it no
 thyng necessary, respecting as wel the
 breuitie, which I chiefly couet, as the
 persons, for whom I write.

Casting of accomptes.

This businesse consisteth chiefly in
 three thynges: namely in the due
 placynge, laying downe, and takynge
 vp of counters.

Placing of Counters.

Place your Counters severally in
such order, as this table sheweth:



The whole summe is,
 iiij. m. dcccc. xcix.^{li}. xviiij.^x. ob. q;

li.	} signifieth	poundes.
s.		shillinges.
d.		pence.
ob.		halfpence.
q;		farthinges.

Place the farthyng toward þ right q;. hand, and directly agaynst it, lay your ob. about an hand breadth of toward ob. the left hād: but let the counter of pēce d. lay out more toward the left hād then ob. by the breadth of two counters, halfe an hand breadth aboue your ob. So likewise place the vi^d. the x^s. and vj^d. the x^{li}. in their severall places as in a streight line upward from the ob. accordyng to their placyng in this Table viz. the vi^d. aboue the pence, the x^s. aboue the shillynges, and the x^{li}. x^s. aboue the poundes. At the end of the x^{li}. place s, toward the left hand lay your v^s. the breadth of three counters direct v^s. ly outward.

Doe also with your v^{li}. at the end v^{li}.

of the place ^{li}. Place your hundzeth poundes toward the right hand directly agaynst the scoze poundes: but two hand breadeths from them, for feare of confuson.

^{d^{li}}. Lay your ^{d^{li}}. vnder the hundzethes,
^{m^{li}}. & your ^{m^{li}}. aboue, in that order which the table teacheth.

^{d.s.li.xx^{li}}. Let these places ^{d.s.li.xx^{li}}. be distant one from an other the breadeth of an hand and an halfe, also ^{d^{li}}. and ^{m^{li}}.

Thus haue you the whole order of placing your counters, lying (as you see in this table) one directly ouer, or agaynst an other, which order & direct placing you must either imagine in the plat, where you purpose to lay your counters, or els strake the same after the fashion and forme of this table, in such dimension & distance of the places, as is here described.

LAYING DOWNE OF Counters.

In laying downe your counters you must

must descend, that is, you must alway lay your greatest summe first, after that the next, and so orderly descending as the summes fall to be layd. Example, this summe 144^l. 3^s. 4^d. q; is giue to be laid, first set downe the hundzeth pounce, because that is the greatest: next, lay downe the fourty pounce after that, the foure pounces: the lay the thre shillynges, afterward the foure pence, and lastly, the farthyng.

Obserue this order in laying all other summes, whether of more, or lesse value.

In castyng also you must forecast that you lay not pence for pounces, nor shillynges for either of both, which thing you may wel auoide, if you giue heede to the summe proposed, as whether it be of pence, or shillynges, or of pounces. And in these thre, namely pence, shillynges and pounces, you haue to marke eight apte numbers, by which they must be layd, pence are layd downe by vi, and xij,

8. numb.
pence { vi.
xij.

Shil. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{v.} \\ \text{x.} \\ \text{xx.} \end{array} \right.$ Shillinges and poundes, by v, x, xx: at
 so poundes, by c, d, m. If the summe,
 which you lay, be vnder vi. in pence,
 or amount not to v. in shillynge, or
 poundes, then lay downe that summe
 in his owne place by so many counters
 as there are named pence, shillinges,
 or poundes, as: 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. counters
 for 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. pence, shillynge or
 poundes. If the summe be iust with
 the denomination of any these places,
 q; , ob, i^d, vi^d, xij^d, v^s, x^s, xx^s, v^{li}, x^{li},
 xx^{li}, c^{li}, d^{li}, m^{li}, then lay it downe by one
 counter, in his owne place, as is assign-
 ed in þ table. But if the summe be a-
 bove any of the eleue last named pla-
 ces, then take so many of the forslayd
 eight numbers out of that summe, as
 you ca, and lay them in their due pla-
 ces, and the remaine lay down also in
 his place of denomination by so many
 counters as the number reporteth,
 Example: to lay this summe, xxij^d,
 first take out the greatest number in
 it, which is xij, and laye it by one
 counter in the place: the take out the
 next

The 14.
places.

* Which is
from vi^d. to
m^{li}.

Pence.
xxij^d.

best nūber, which is vj , & lay that also in the place vi^d , with one counter: now the remaine, which is v^d , bicause it be-
 nominateth pence, you must lay down by v , counters in the place: d . Another example of xv^d , take out the greatest xv^d .
 number: which is xij , that lay by one counter in the place, s , thē is ij remaine ij^d , which you must likewise lay by ij , counters in the place d . Another exam-
 ple: to lay this summe vij^d , take out the vij^d . greatest, which is vi , and that lay in ij place vi^d , by one counter: now the re-
 maine, which is one, you must likewise lay down by one counter in the place d .
 In like maner must you lay shillings, Shillings.
 & pōundes by their numbers. Example to lay this summe $xviiij^s$, make your nū-
 bers, & they be two, lay first ij greatest, which is x , in ij place x^s , thē lay ij lesse, which is v , in ij place v^s , now ij remaine ij^s , because it wil make none of ij soze-
 sayd nūbers you must lay downe by so many counters in the place s . An-
 other example of $xxiiij^s$, first take out ij $xxiiij^s$. greatest nūber, which is xx , & that lay

Poundes.

done by one counter in the place ^{li} but $\frac{1}{2}$ remaine; which is $iiij^{\circ}$. you must lay done by $iiij$. counters in the place ^s. Likewise lay your poundes, as to vij° . lay vij° . first take out the greatest number, which is v . & couch it in his done place with one counter, which is the place v° . now $\frac{1}{2}$ remaine is two, which you must lay by two counters in the place ^h. There is no more hardnesse in laying done the greater summes, as xx° . to lay for xx° . one counter in the place xl° . xx° . for xl° . two counters in the same place, for lx° . three counters there also c° . &c. for c° . lay done one counter in the place cc° . for cc° . two counters, for ccc° . three counters there likewise &c. for d° . d° . lay done one counter in the place m° . d° . for m° . lay one counter in the place mm° . m° . for mm° . put done two counters in the same place, for mmm° . lay there three counters, for 4000° . four counters &c.

Lay your counters almost halfe one upon an other in course orderly from the left hand toward the right, like as they

they be layd in the sayd table. And this may fully suffice for laying down of counters.

Taking vp of Counters.

Lay counters before you in such order, & so many as in the first table you haue from the place xx^{th} . downward, which wil be done with $xxij.$ counters.

As before I haue shewed you y^e right & ready way of laying down your shillings, pence, & poudes by certain numbers: so now must you likewise learne to make federally those numbers by taking up (in y^e place where you should lay downe) so many counters as shal, with your summe to be cast, make vp the number, which you would haue. Example if you would add $iiij^{\text{d}}$. to y^e summe before you, the best way is not to lay $iiij.$ counters vnto the place d : but rather to take vp thence so many counters as wil make your $iiij^{\text{d}}$. vi^{d} . which you may do by taking vp three counters from the place d which three counters, with the three you would lay downe, make vi^{d} . therefore lay it downe in y^e place vi^{d} .

The 8. num.

$iiij^{\text{d}}$.

An error committed.

The 8. sole
places:

q; q; ob.

ob ob i^d.

Thus haue you saued iij. counters, and
gained two. And here you must giue
heede that you lay not two counters, co
mo together in any place of these 8: q;
ob, vi^d, v^e, x^e, v^{li}, x^{li}, d^{li}, for when you
wold lay down a counter in one of these
places, there being one before, you must
reduce & bring y^e value of both into one
summe, & the haue you made him meete
for the place above him. Exāple if you
add a q; more to y^e summe you haue laid,
you may not commit it to the q; already
before you, l^ying in y^e place q; but must
thus thinke, y^e farthing which I wold
lay downe, & this farthing before laid
make ob, therefore take vp y^e counter in
the place q;, & lay it in the place ob, but
there also (as you see) is a counter cou
ched before, you must then likewise
couⁿt the both together for i^d, thus thin
king in your selfe, ob & ob make i^d, &
so remoue it to y^e next place, which is
is the place d. you perceiue now that
you made a fault in the first example
of the iij^e, to which, by taking vp iij.
counters in the place d, was increased
vi^d,

vi^d. and therfore layd in the place vi^d.
 but because there was a counter in that
 place before, you should haue reduced
 the summes of both into one, to which
 mounteth to xij^d. & therfore haue giue
 it by one counter to the place s: but there
 is yet no great hurt done, take both
 those counters by the waye done in
 the places. An other example to cast
 ix^d to the summe before you, it were
 better you take up so many counters
 in the place d. as would make your ix^d
 xij^d (which would be done with iij coun-
 ters, and so lay one in the place s) the
 other wise to lay it first by his number
 which is vj, and the remaine by iij coun-
 ters in place d. but because you haue
 not iij counters in the place d, you must
 of necessitie lay it done by one coun-
 ter in the place vj, and the remaine iij
 by iij counters in the place d.
 Also if the summe, which you would lay
 be neare xvij^d, or ij^d, you may take up
 so many counters in the place d, as will
 make either of these saide numbers, &
 then lay them done seuerally as is

vi^d vi^d xii^d.

The error
 corrected.
 ix^d.

xviii^d ii^d.

Shillinges.

Poundes.

iiij.

v^sv^sx.x^sx^sxx^s.

viii.

appointed. Likewise make up the numbers in shillinges and poundes. Example: if you would lay iiij^s more unto your count, take up one counter in the place s, where you would lay down your iiij^s, & that one counter with your iiij^s will make v^s and then you know where to place it by one counter in the place v^s. and because there you finde a counter lying, you know how to reduce both into one value, which the maketh x^s, take him up therefore to the place x^s, and there lay him by one counter: but in that place also you see a counter placed before; wherefore reduce likewise the value of both into one summe which is xx^s, and then may you lay it by one counter in the place li. doe in like manner for making up the two other numbers x; and xx. both in shillinges, and poundes, when you have counters already laid to serve, as: if you would adde viij^s unto your count, you know that ij counters from the place li would make your viij^s, x^s, take up therefore ij counters from that place, & lay
 downe

downe one in the place α & also there
you shall finde a counter lodged before,
which you must take vp, and confes-
sing the valout of both togither, which
recounteth to x^i , by one counter lay $x^i.x^ii.xx^ii$.
it in the place α .

An other example: if you should put
to more xv^i , take neither to lay first xv^i .
the greatest number, which is x , nor
the lesse, which is v , for you have $3ij$.
counters in the place β , take them vp
to your xv^i , so is your summe made
 xx^i , which lay down by one counter in
the place α . But howe forget not
your place β , from whence you took
the ij last counters, for there are no
counters left to helpe that reckoning,
except the place α last against it. An
other example: if you loit lay this sum
more, lx^i , which you may do by ij coun- lx^i .
ters in the place α , yet do not so, but
rather take vp 5 counters from
that place, as will make your lx^i , as
before, so you may do by
taking vp there ij counters, & then lay
it down by one counter in the place α .

ॐ

write { xii^a } not { xliii^d.
 { xx^a } { ii^a.
 { xp } { iii^a.

உயர்நீதிமன்றம்

252

ONE

ob.

ob ob.j^d.

q.

q; q; ob.

one almost halfe over another, as you
were taught in y^e end of laying downe
counters: now lay your ob: but y^e place
ob, hath therein a counter already ly-
ing, therefore you must take that coun-
ter vp, & (reducing into one sum the
valour of it, which is an halfe penie, &
the sum you are to lay downe, which
is an other halfe penie, and therefore
both together make ^d) lay it valuing by
one counter in the place d. the q. is the
next, which you should likewise lay
in the place q: but seeing there one
placed before, you must take vp that
there laid, and bring also the value of
both into one, which amounteth to an
halfe peny. & the lay it by one counter in
the place ob. This is plainly declared
before, where I mentioned the 8 sole
places (so I cal the because they are not
capable of two counters at once) in ta-
king vp of counters. And in dede, if
you remember well what I have said
for placing, laying downe and taking
vp counters you can be ignorant of
nothing in this practise. Thither ther-
fore

fore will I referre you for the rest.

A noble is, $vj^i viij^d$. a royall, x^i . a mark, $xiiij^i iij^d$.

4 nobles $xxvj^i viij^d$.

5 nobles $xxxiiij^i iij^d$.

7 nobles $xlviij^i viij^d$.

11 nobles $ii^li xiiij^i iij^d$.

13 nobles $iiij^li vj^i viij^d$.

¶ $13^li .6^s .viij^d$.

14 nobles $iiij^li xiiij^i iij^d$.

16 nobles $v^li vj^i viij^d$.

17 nobles $v^li xiiij^i iij^d$.

19 nobles $vj^li vj^i viij^d$.

20 nobles $vj^li xiiij^i iij^d$.

¶ $28^li .13^s .iij^d$.

Summa total. 42^li .

4 markes $liij^i iij^d$.

5 markes $iiij^li vj^i viij^d$.

7 marks $iiij^li xiiij^i iij^d$.

11 mar. $vij^li vj^i viij^d$.

13 marks $viiij^li .13^s .iiij^d$.

¶ $26^li .13^s .4^d$.

14 markes $ix^li vj^i viij^d$.

16 markes $x^li xiiij^i iij^d$.

17 markes $xj^li vj^i viij^d$.

19 markes $xij^li xiiij^i iij^d$.

20 markes $xiiij^i vj^s .viij^d$.

¶ $57^li .6^s .viij^d$.

Summa total. 84^li .

40 mar. $26^li .13^s .4^d$.

50 markes $33^li .6^s .8^d$.

100 marks $66^li .13^s .4^d$.

200 marks $133^li .6^s .8^d$.

300 markes, is 200li.

400 marks $266^li .13^s .4^d$.

¶ $726^li .13^s .4^d$.

500 marks $333^li .6^s .8^d$.

600 markes, is 400li.

700 marks $466^li .13^s .4^d$.

800 marks $533^li .6^s .8^d$.

900 markes, is 600li.

1000 mar. $666^li .13^s .4^d$.

¶ 3000li.

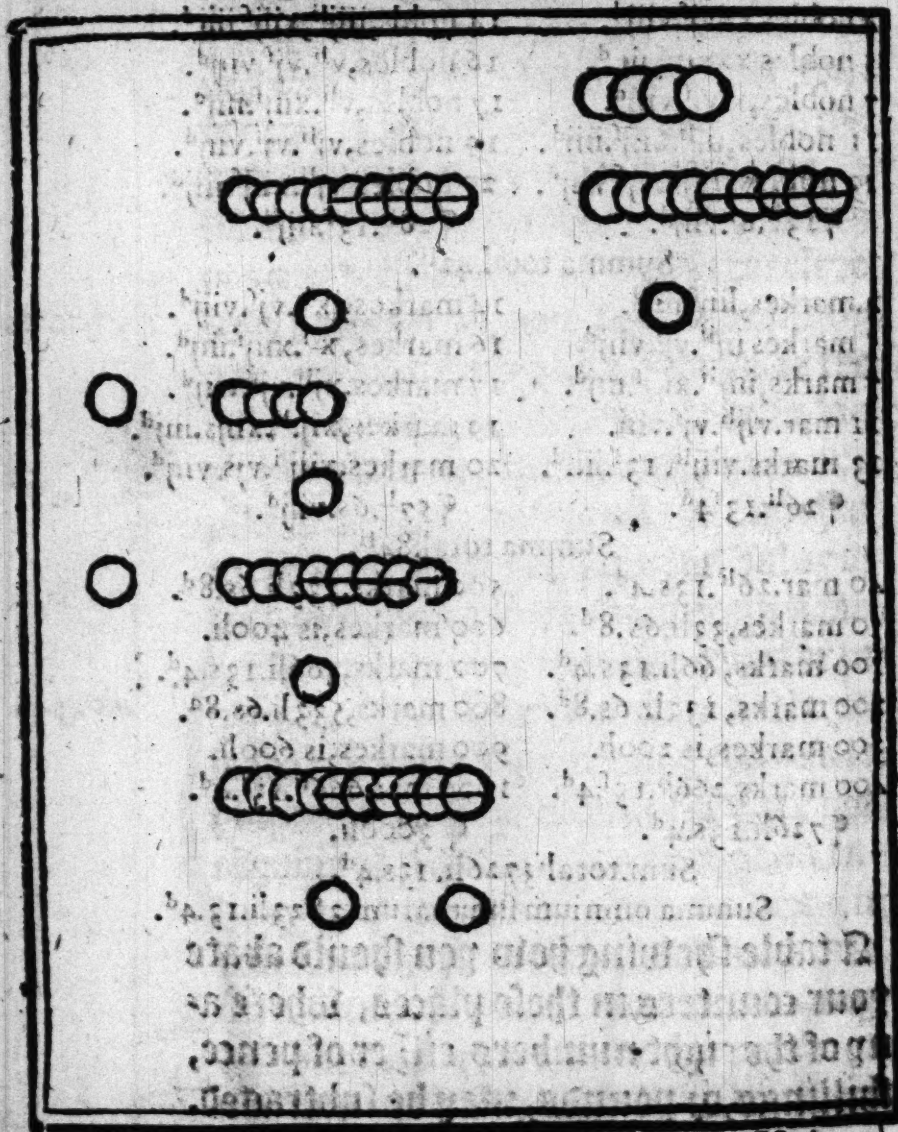
Sum. total. $3726^li .13^s .4^d$.

Summa omnium summarum. $3723^li .13^s .4^d$.

A table shewing how you should abate your counters in those places, where any of the eight numbers, either of pence, shillings, or pounds, may be subtracted.

This table is
all one with
the first.

The counters here to be abstrated, are
effaced with a strake, namely v in shil
linges and poundes: vj in pence.



Huius

PRACTISE.

36

Huius rationis summa est.

iii. m. dccc. xcix^{li}. xviii^{li}. x^d. ob. q.

When any whole summe is laid, subtract your counters, beginning toward your right hand, first at the place d, if you haue there vi or aboue. Then go to f place s. thirdly to li. fourthly to xx^{li}. fifthly to c^{li}. lastly to m^{li}, if you find in any of these places v. counters or aboue. Example: lay counters befoze you in such order as you haue here in this table: but lay not these 3 places vi^d, vⁱ, d^{li}. & in the place c^{li}. lay but 8 counters, you haue then in the place d, x counters, d. from which subtract vi, and lay one vi^d. counter for them in f place vi^d, as you see done in the table. Then goe to the place s, where are 8 counters in a row, s. thence subduce v. and lay one down in the place vⁱ. this also is done in the table. In the place li. there are but iii. li. counters, which therefore you cannot diminish, because they will make no number. Next is the place xx^{li}, & there haue you nine counters, from which subtract v. laying one for them in the place

place c^h, as is likewise done in the table. Lastly, you haue in the place i^h, nine counters also, whereof subduce v, and lay one downe in the place d^h.

Thus haue you rightly learned to place, lay downe, take up and subduce your counters, which subtraction finally being made, compute the summe total, beginning at the highest first, and lastly of all set it downe.

FINIS.



I have been thinking of you
 and of the time I spent with
 you in the city of London
 and of the many friends
 who were with us at that
 time. I am sure you are
 well and happy. I hope
 you will soon be home
 and I will be glad to see
 you. I am your friend
 and affectionate son
 John

General Joseph W. H. Smith

Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, written vertically in cursive script.



ad pte libet pnt
habeat pte pnt
e pte pte pte

olowe not thy lustes, but torne t^e from thine
orne will, for yf thou give thy soule her desire it
shall make thine eneyes to laugh the to scorne in thy misery

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s s. t u v x y z

A B C D E F G H I K L
M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z



Stone Spark is made a grate fire (and of one
destitute full man is blinde increased) and an ungodly
man longith waitte for blinde, for he turneth good to ill like

Kaid b e r d e e f f g y h i j k l m n.
n m o p q r s t u v x y z C V.

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ २ ॥

Sanctus Dominus deus Sabaoth
Solomon rex iherusalem
In nomine domini Amen



Sanctus Dominus deus Sabaoth
Solomon rex iherusalem
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